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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

House of the Angel Guardian,

JUNE, 1853.

BY

REV. GEORGE F. HASKINS,

RECTOR.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY PATRICK DONAHOE,

No. 3 Franklin Street.

1853.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
HOUSE OF THE ANGEL GUARDIAN.

TRUSTEES,

RT. REV. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK,
REV. MANNASSE DOUGHERTY,
REV. GEORGE F. HASKINS,
REV. JOHN T. RODDAN.

RECTOR,

REV. GEORGE F. HASKINS.

CHAPLAIN,

REV. HENRY O'NIELL.

STEWARD,

MR. CORNELIUS MURPHY.

PREFECT OF STUDIES,

MR. THOMAS H. BANNON.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

MR. JAMES W. WRIGHT.

MATRON,

MRS. CATHARINE MURPHY.

TO THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
HOUSE OF THE ANGEL GUARDIAN.
BY THE RÈCTOR.

THE Institution over which I have the honor to preside has not yet existed two years, but we are bound to render thanks to the Great Author of all good, also to the Catholics of the Diocese for the unexampled success that has attended our feeble efforts.

During the last session of the Legislature the House of the Angel Guardian was incorporated. The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, to whom our petition was referred, visited the Institution in a body, and witnessed some of the exercises of the boys, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the order and discipline that prevailed, and with the neatness and cleanliness of every department. They at once reported unanimously in favor of granting the act of incorporation.

It will be seen by the Financial Report that we have a good prospect of rapidly diminishing our debt. To this end a grand Fair or Bazaar was held in Boylston Hall during the Christmas Holidays. It was crowned with unexpected and unprecedented success. Every Church in the city and vicinity took part with zeal and energy. The gentlemen gave liberally their time, and

more freely still their money. They met in parish committees and general committees, devising expedients and suggesting means to insure the greatest possible success. The ladies busied themselves day and night plying the needle or collecting money or purchasing articles for the tables. The young men and women, even the little boys and girls were all alive and busy in promoting the cause. Universal harmony prevailed. Not a note of opposition or discouragement was sounded. There was great emulation but no jealousy. The Fair was kept open for two weeks, and it is computed that at least ten thousand persons must have visited it during that time. From early morn till near midnight it exhibited the gayest and most enchanting display of objects of utility and of luxury, while the constant throng of visitors gave it the resemblance of one continued levee. Nothing could exceed the patience, the perseverance, the urbanity and zeal of the ladies who tended the several tables. The Executive Committee were constant in their attendance and unremitting in their labors. Nothing of the kind had ever been seen in Boston half so brilliant, half so successful. The work was of God, to Him be the glory.

The whole number of boys that had been received at the date of the last Report, viz., June 1, 1852,						
was	-	-	-	-	-	148
There have been received since,	-	-				156
						<hr/>
Total since the commencement,	-					304
There have been returned after having been discharged or apprenticed,	-	-				32
						<hr/>
Whole number of admissions to June, 1853,						336
“ “ “ departures “ “ “						262
						<hr/>
Present number,	-	-	-			74

Admitted the past year,	-	-	-	156
Re-admitted the past year,	-	-	-	17
Remaining June 1st, 1852,	-	-	-	50
				<hr/>
Whole number during the year,	-	-	-	223
Departed during the year,	-	-	-	149
				<hr/>
Present number,	-	-	-	74

The boys who have left have been disposed of as follows :

Discharged with honor,	-	-	-	75
Apprenticed to Boot Making,	-	-	-	54
" " Farming,	-	-	-	3
" " Tailoring,	-	-	-	3
" " File Making,	-	-	-	2
" " Spar Making,	-	-	-	1
Placed with Clergymen,	-	-	-	4
" " Merchant Tailor,	-	-	-	1
" " Booksellers,	-	-	-	2
Deserted,	-	-	-	3
Expelled,	-	-	-	1
Died,	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
				149

I have compared the above table with a similar one contained in the last Report of the Directors of the House of Industry, Boylston School and House of Reformation—those much vaunted Public Institutions of Boston—and it appears that we have actually placed out to trades and occupations more boys than all those institutions put together.

The number placed to trades from the House of Industry and Boylston School during the year 1852,	was	-	-	-	-	-	44
From the House of Reformation,		-				-	25
							<hr/>
Total number,		-		-		-	69
Number placed out from the House of Angel Guardian,		-		-		-	70

We may well regard this fact with grateful exultation, especially when we consider that the greater portion of these boys, had we not placed them with Catholic masters, and in towns where they could be instructed in the principles of true religion and fortified by its sacraments, would infallibly have been consigned to some of the above named institutions, and then sent forth to learn their trades at the cost of their religion, and the consequent peril of their souls.

The following Table exhibits the ages of the boys admitted since the commencement in June, 1851.

1 of 2 years.*	49 of 13 years.
1 " 4 "	36 " 14 "
2 " 5 "	19 " 15 "
1 " 6 "	9 " 16 "
2 " 7 "	6 " 17 "
10 " 8 "	4 " 18 "
23 " 9 "	1 " 19 "
52 " 10 "	<hr/>
38 " 11 "	304
50 " 12 "	

The average age of the boys has thus far been eleven years.

* The applications for admission are at present so numerous that the Trustees have directed us not to receive any under nine years of age.

TABLE

Showing the Birth-places of the boys.

Born in Ireland,	-	-	-	-	150
“ “ Boston,	-	-	-	-	77
“ “ British Provinces,	-	-	-	-	13
“ “ England,	-	-	-	-	11
“ “ Scotland,	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ France,	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Vermont,	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Maine,	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ New York,	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ New Orleans,	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Greenfield, Mass.,	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Taunton, “	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Lowell, “	-	-	-	-	6
“ “ Stoughton, “	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Roxbury, “	-	-	-	-	8
“ “ Charlestown, “	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Cambridge, “	-	-	-	-	10
“ “ Waltham, “	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Newburyport, Mass.,	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Salem, “	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Worcester, “	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Randolph, “	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ Lawrence, “	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Watertown, “	-	-	-	-	1

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Few boys have remained in the House less than one month, and very few have remained so long as a year. We have therefore carried out literally our original design, which was, as stated in our former Report, to make the institution a temporary home and a thorough-

fare, to receive boys who are in want of a home, or who need reformation, to instruct them in Christian Doctrine and the ordinary branches of a school education, to teach them how pleasant are the ways of wisdom, how peaceable all her paths—and then send them right forth again into the world to battle with its temptations and its vices. Never can they forget that period of sunlight, however short, during which they saw so many beautiful things and enjoyed so much; never can they forget the tranquility and peace of mind which they found in the confessional, nor the strength and energy they derived from the heavenly banquet of which they were permitted to partake. Henceforth “they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint.” Is. 40.

Indeed, the very recollection of the hours passed in peace and security under the wings of the Angel Guardian, and the contrast presented by the world without must have its good effect, and it does. We have received accounts from a great number of the boys who have departed, and they are in nearly every case very favorable. It is true we have received some very different reports, but this is not at all surprising. On the contrary it would be very strange were it otherwise, especially when we consider that we have to speak of more than three hundred boys of all ages and dispositions. But by reference to our register we find that such cases are by no means confined to boys who have passed the shortest time among us, but seem rather to be the result of subsequent injudicious treatment, without regard to the duration of their continuance in the institution. Therefore as it is desirable to accomplish the largest possible amount of good, it is our policy to provide other homes for them as soon as their character

and conduct will justify it, or, if they have parents or guardians, to recommend them for an honorable discharge and thus make room for others. From my own experience in the management of what are commonly *called* bad or incorrigible boys, but who are in nineteen cases in twenty *very good* boys, I am thoroughly convinced that if anything can be done in the way of reforming them, it will be accomplished in the vast majority of cases during the first three months after being subjected to salutary discipline and instruction. We prefer that a boy should leave if possible soon after he shall have made his first communion, while he is sincere and firm in his resolutions of amendment. If a reaction towards evil is to take place at all, we would rather it would not be here; as it would be extremely perilous to himself, and greatly scandalize his companions.

But will not the wickedness which he will encounter in the world without be too much for him, and, bewildered with the strange contrast, will he not fall an easy victim to the snares spread for him? It might be so had he been secluded from his infancy or even for several years, so that all would be new and strange to him. But in the case of which we speak, we think not. This boy has not yet forgotten the world with which he had become but too well acquainted, nor the trials and miseries he experienced in it. He finds the same world still and is surprised at nothing, but fortified with the life-giving sacraments he is prepared to battle with it, and will at last come forth a conqueror. It is always found much easier to cope with an old enemy that one knows, than with a new one of whose arts and appliances one is totally ignorant, or which by long seclusion he has forgotten.

However this may be, our system has thus far worked well, better indeed than we had ever dared to hope.

Boys that have remained but a few months or even weeks in our House, have astonished their parents and neighbors by the striking change in their deportment. Boys that could not be induced to attend school either by parents, teachers, or truant officers, are now most regular in their attendance at the public schools, or in their application to work.

We frequently receive verbal or written communications like the following. It was written by a young woman who works in the Lowell factories in order to maintain herself and brother. He was sent here as wholly unmanageable. He was fifteen years of age, had been in the institution five months, and was discharged as reformed.

E X T R A C T .

“ Lowell, March 19, 1853.

“ REV. MR. HASKINS,

“ I write to return thanks to you for the improvement of my brother J——. I never thought he would be so altered as he is. His whole thought is bent on going back to the House of the Angel Guardian, but he is willing to go to work, and I wish you would try to get him a place in Boston.”

The letters we receive from the masters of our boys are generally very consoling to us, we will give but one as a specimen.

“ Jefferson, May 31, 1853.

“ REV. AND DEAR SIR,

“ Yours of the 25th May has been received expressing a wish to hear some intelligence of —— ———.

“ In reply permit me to say that the lad is with me, and is a fine boy, well contented, much inclined to reading, kind and obedient, attends confession regularly—and I think there is every prospect of his making a likely man, and I feel very much attached to him, and am happy to be able to speak so well of him in truth.

“ Respectfully and truly,

“ ————.”

The boys themselves have also written to us. The following extract is from one who had been a year and a half with us.

* * * * "And now, my dear Father, that I have given you an idea of my situation, I must turn my thoughts to Boston and its fond remembrances. I cannot retire to rest a single night without my thoughts reverting to you, to the House of the Angel Guardian and all my dear friends. Although I like this place very well it can never be a home to me. I shall always call Boston my home—it has a charm for me I cannot describe. I wish you would tell the boys I inquired for them. I intended to take leave of them but when I tried to say good bye, I felt so bad that I could not do it. I spent a miserable night coming up here when I thought I had parted from you and my kind home.

* * * "Now my dear Father, as it is growing late I shall be obliged to bring my letter to a close, and bid you good bye, and that my blessing and the blessing of God may rest on you is the prayer of your most affectionate and obedient Son.

"———."

The health of the boys has been uniformly good. The only epidemic that has visited us has been an inflammation of the eyes which has attacked about a dozen boys. There is not, however, a single case of this disease now existing in the institution.

“THE RULE:”
OR
GENERAL REGULATIONS
FOR
MAINTAINING THE DISCIPLINE
OF THE
HOUSE OF THE ANGEL GUARDIAN.

IN order to give an idea of the daily routine of the Institution, and at the same time to show at what we aim to accomplish, I shall now give in a few words what I shall call THE RULE of our House. This Rule, every boy and every officer, is required and expected religiously to observe.

1. All the officers and inmates and persons employed about the premises are expected to obey without hesitation the orders of the Rector, and the boys are at all times to respect and obey the officers placed over them. The officers and domestics should be a constant example to the boys of modesty, of virtue, and of piety. No harsh word, no coarse or vulgar language should ever be heard from them. The boys in like manner are never to use any profane, vulgar, or immodest words, nor indulge in angry or injurious expressions to each other.

2. In the morning, at the Waking Bell, each boy must instantly rise, and having made the sign of the Cross, and uttered the ejaculation, “Blessed be the Holy and undivided Trinity now

and forever"—proceed to dress himself in silence. After which, he will make his bed neatly, turning the mattress and carefully smoothing the bed clothes. At a given signal all will form into line and silently and softly descend to the wash-room and wash their face and hands and heads, and comb their hair. Each one must be careful to see that his shirt collar and jacket are buttoned, his shoes tied, &c.

3. As fast as they are washed, combed, &c., they will form into line to be inspected by the Rector, and then walk in silence and modesty, not gazing about, but with the eyes downcast or forward, to the Chapel, where they are expected to assist at the Holy Mass with great devotion and attention. After which they will return to the recreation grounds in the same order and may play till breakfast. Both in going to Church and in returning they will be accompanied by the Rector.

4. Whenever the boys are in line, whether for going to chapel, to school, to meals, or to the dormitories, or returning therefrom, or ascending and descending the stairs, or listening to instructions or orders of the officers, or for any purpose whatsoever, the most exact silence and order will be strictly enforced.

5. In going to Chapel they will remember that they are entering the House of God. They will receive Holy Water at the door, saying, "sprinkle me O Lord, with hyssop and I shall be clean, wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." Before entering to their seats they will make a genuflexion to the Most Blessed Sacrament, touching the right knee to the ground. Arrived at the seats assigned them they will kneel and join with audible voice in the Morning Prayer recited before Mass. During all the sacred offices they should assist with the greatest recollection, devotion and attention possible, remembering always that the Church is the dwelling place of our Lord, and that every idle word or wilful distraction committed there is displeasing to Him and will receive its punishment.

6. At the sound of the Breakfast Bell the signal will be given by the Prefect to form into line. At the instant the signal is heard every voice and all play must cease. Whatever posture a boy may be in at that moment, he will retain it till the next order is given, which will be to form into line. This rule applies to all occasions when called into line during recreation. Having form-

ed into line they will proceed with folded arms and quiet step to the Refectory, where they will take their breakfast in silence, one of them reading aloud during the meal. The reading will be performed by the boys of the first class in rotation, and should be done in a voice slow, loud and very distinct. After breakfast, at a signal, the reader will instantly stop and adjust his mark in the book. All sounds from spoons, knives, or dishes will cease and arms be folded; at the next signal, all will rise together but without noise; at the third, the benches will be lifted back from the tables by the two boys at each end—and the *Angelus Domini* will be recited in common. The same forms will be observed at dinner and supper.

7. After breakfast and a short recreation the boys will again form into line, and at 8 o'clock file into the school room. The school is opened with the recitation, all kneeling, of one *Our Father* and one *Hail Mary*. Every boy is expected then to apply himself with all diligence to the exercises of the school—which consist of Christian Doctrine, Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and lessons in Ancient and Modern Languages.

8. After school, which at 11 o'clock, is closed by prayers, as at the opening, the boys will file into the recreation grounds and amuse themselves till the bell rings for dinner. And again after dinner till the afternoon school which commences at two and closes at five. In the middle of each session there will be a recess of half an hour, when recreation will be allowed, but not accompanied with shouting or noisy play.

9. After supper and evening recreation the boys will wash their feet and hands, and then be called into line and without shoes walk quietly to the school room, where the Rector will preside and receive from the officers of the House all reports of misconduct during the day, and will settle the same by fines, or deprivations, or solitary confinement, according to the nature of the offence. After which the Rector will call every boy by name to answer for himself correct, bad, or indifferent. According to his answer he will receive a merit or demerit, or neither, upon the register of conduct kept for that purpose. This register will constitute therefore a perpetual index of the character and conduct of each boy while in the Institution. On Sunday evening the

balance of each boys merits or demerits will be read off by the Rector to the whole community. A balance of merits will be paid to them in small tickets which pass current among them as money, and with which they trade and transact business. It is with these merits that they pay their fines and can purchase of the Rector a great variety of articles useful, instructive and amusing. A balance of demerits is punished by degradation to the *Class of Penance* for a time proportioned to the number. After the roll-call some few simple instructions will be given by the Rector and then at a signal all will kneel for Evening Prayers.

10. After prayers the boys will softly and in silence repair to the dormitories, and modestly undress, fold up their clothes and lay them carefully in the places assigned for them, and from the time of Evening Prayer till after Mass next morning will observe the most profound silence, not even addressing an officer without first obtaining permission.

11. Before going to bed, if a boy shall find any of his apparel torn or soiled he will be required to give them to the Prefect of the dormitory that they may be repaired and ready for him in the morning.

12. On Sunday morning all must put on the clean shirts and socks which are given out the Saturday evening previous, and place the soiled ones each at the foot of his own bed.

13. The boys who have parents or friends residing in the city or vicinity will be allowed to visit them about once a fortnight if their conduct shall merit such a favor. But when on these visits or in the streets they will be expected to comport themselves in the most edifying manner—and make no visits except with the permission of the Rector—nor enter any shops or places of amusement without the like permission—nor use tobacco or intoxicating drinks.

14. Cleanliness of person and of dress will be regarded as a virtue of strict obligation, binding equally upon the youngest as well as the oldest member of the community. If any boy shall discover a humor upon his skin, or observe it on another, it will be his duty to give immediate notice to the officers of the House. The same rule will apply to vermin on the head or body.

15. Whatever wrong or injustice may be done a boy whether by an officer or a companion, no act, not even a word of retalia-

tion will be permitted, but on the contrary he will be expected to show an example of patience, forbearance and meekness—having at all times ready access to the Rector, to whom he can make known all his little troubles and vexations, and from whom he can always obtain justice and reparation.

16. Every boy will be most exact in approaching the Sacrament of Penance at least once a month. There will also be a general communion of the children once a month.

17. This “Rule” or a portion of it will be occasionally read to the community by the Rector and made the subject of many of his evening instructions.

We have examined the foregoing “Regulations” and given to them our approbation.

+ JOHN BERNARD, *Bp. of Boston.*

JUNE 1, 1853.

Read before the Society June 1, 1853.

DONATIONS

Received since the publication of the last Report, towards the purchase of the Buildings.

Roger Flynn, 10; Matthew Geary, 1,	\$11.00
Mrs. Young of Montreal, 5; James Shehan, 1,	6.00
Thomas Coyle, 5; Ellen Sweeney, 2; Nancy McGowan, 1,	8.00
Francis Murphy, 1; Ann McBriarty, 1; Friend, 1,	3.00
Michael Murphy, 1; Ellen Dolan, 10; Margaret Dolan, 10,	21.00
John McCarron, 1; Jeremiah Savage, 1; Margaret Gormely, 1,	3.00
Mary J. Gormely, 1; James McNamara, 1,	2.00
Ellen McNamara, 1; John McLaughlin, 1,	2.00
Alexander McKenna, 5; Mr. McAlley, 1; James Wallace, 2,	8.00
Friend, 5; Wm. Callery, 2; Catherine McCormic, 1,	8.00
Pat. McGonigle, 5; Andrew Drees, 5; Hammon Drees, 5,	15.00
Bridget Donnelly, 1; James W. Wright, 2; Rev. D. Walsh, 3,	6.00
Catherine Cunningham, 1; Catherine McCormic, 1,	2.00
Ellen Carroll, 3; Ellen Sullivan, 1; Mrs. Halloran, 2,	6.00
Samuel McGann, 2; Ellen Dasy, 5; Rev. E. T. Saurin, 5,	12.00
Catherine McCarty, 2; Dennis Mulcahy, 1; Rev. Charles O'Rielly, 5,	8.00
Friends at East Walpole, 14.25,	14.25
Ladies of Randolph, 18.68; Mary Bower, 1,	19.68
Bridget Kelly, 1; Friends at Ware Village, 5,	6.00
Friends at Randolph, 13.87; Lady in Burlington, Vt., 10,	23.87
Mrs. Moore, 100; Patrick Cashman, 5; Friends at Portland, 20.50,	125.50
Rev. Mr. F., 1; Edw. O'Connell, 1; Friends at Manchester, N. H., 15,	17.00
Friends in Provincetown, 8; Rev. Mr. McNulty, 10,	18.00
Francis Welch, Esq., 25; Mr. McGuire, of Cambridge, 3,	28.00
John Kelly, 20; Friend, 2; Catharine Archibold, 75 cts.,	22.75
John Burns, of Portland, 5; John Larkin, 1; James Lyston, 50 cts.,	6.50
Michael Grimley, 1.50; T. Keenan, 2; William Hooper, of Taunton, 5,	8.50
G. McGuire, of Philadelphia, 5; Phillip Cassidy, of Portland, 2,	7.00
Catharine McMahon, 1; Martin Murphy, 5; Miss Bresnahan, 3,	9.00
M. Isnard, 8; Rev. Mr. Lennon, 20; Mrs. Hickey, 1,	29.00
Matt. Smith, 2; Ann Riley, 4; Dennis O'Connel, of Portland, 5,	11.00
Bern. Fitzpatrick, 2; Friend, 2; Thomas Bannon, 5,	9.00
Catherine Garety, 1; Charles Redmond, 3; George Stimpson, 2,	6.00
Mary Hurley, 1; Friend, 3,	4.00

\$486.05

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$486.05
Children's Friend Society of St. John Baptists Church—donation by vote of the Society,		150.00
Collection in Randolph,		130.46
" " Northampton,		36.50
" " Cabotville,		149 87
" " Springfield,		112.75
" " Thorndike,		34.87
" " Ware Village,		47.63
" " Westfield,		38.75
" " Lowell, (St. Mary's)		139 55
" " Salem,		201.00
" " Oxford,		23.00
" " Webster,		34.00
" " Fall River,		193.00
" " Clinton,		70.00
		\$1,847.43

in Account with TRUSTEES HOUSE ANGEL GUARDIAN, CR.

1851.								
Dec. 27.	By amount paid F. W. D., part of the sum the price of Houses, 1, 2 and 3, North square, - - - - -	\$5,000	00					
	Recording Deeds, Legal Services, Premium of Insurance, Houses 1, 2 and 3, North square, - - - - -	163	75					
								\$5,163 75
1852.								
January.	Bills, Expenses Houses 2 and 3, North Square, incurred by repairs, alterations, improvements, &c., from January 1st, 1852, to January 1st, 1853, - - -	979	88					
April 1.	House Angel Guardian, Excess of outlay over moneys received for that particular purpose, from its institution to date, -	828	76					
	Bills, Expenses, House Angel Guardian, incurred by repairs, improvements, furniture, &c., from January 1st, 1852, to January 1st, 1853, - - - - -	832	20					
June.	Semi-annual Interest, - - - - -	450	00					
	Current Expenses, House Angel Guardian, from April 1st, 1852, to January 1st, 1853, - - - - -	2,111	83					
	City Tax, - - - - -	124	38					
	Semi-annual Interest, - - - - -	450	00					
								5,777 05
1853.								
January.	Bills, Expenses Houses, 2 and 3 North square, incurred by repairs, improvements, &c., from January 1st, 1853, to June 1st, 1853, - - - - -	76	45					
	Bills, Expenses House Angel Guardian, incurred by repairs, improvements, &c., from January 1st, 1853, to June 1st, 1853, - - - - -	104	87					
	Current Expenses, House Angel Guardian, from January 1st, 1853, to June 1st, 1853, - - - - -	1,855	47					
	Note receivable and loaned Nashua Manufacturing Company, - - - - -	6,000	00					
	Bills, Expenses incurred at Fair held during Christmas Holidays, - - - - -	826	07					
	Notes payable, and borrowed, - - - - -	1,000	00					
June 1.	Balance, Cash on hand, June, 1853, - - -	1,018	22					
								10,881 08
								<u>\$21,821 88</u>

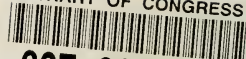
Boston, June 1st, 1853.

GEO. F. HASKINS, *Treasurer.*

NOTE. The above, it will be perceived, is simply my Cash Account of Receipts and Expenditures. There remains a debt of \$15,000 on the Buildings, which is not included.

G. F. H.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 027 293 538 5